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The Millane Nurseries
and Tree Expert Co.
Cromwell, Connecticut

Results of Neglect

Neglected trees often form crotches, which are likely to split as the branches increase in size and weight. Disease and insects make inroads upon the vitality of trees so that they become choked with dead twigs and dying branches. Injuries to the bark may occur, frequently resulting in interior decay, which the owners may not observe until an ice-storm or a heavy wind fells the tree or breaks it disastrously.

Tree Surgery

The proper repair and reconditioning of diseased and damaged trees is a serious business. It requires study, intelligent understanding of the nature of trees, and skill from long practice. Often we see the results of amateurish work which had been better left undone. A beautiful tree is a work of many years; a thing which cannot be replaced without long waiting, great expense, or both. It is real economy to have properly trained tree-surgeons care for trees, thus insuring their continued prosperity.

If a valuable animal—a fine horse, a prize-winning dog—is ill, you do not delay in sending for the veterinary surgeon. Neither should you delay if a fine old tree should be in distress, for it cannot be re-

placed by time or money half so easily as an animal. The difficulty is that trees cannot make their illness known by sound or movement. One must look out for slack and irregular growth, for minute signs of disease that are almost invisible.

That is why you should have us examine your trees every year. Such an inspection will insure the discovery of existing evils and prevent those which are about to happen.

Inspection

Just because trees look all right, they should not be neglected. They may be infested with scale, or the heart-wood may be eaten out of them by borers and decay.

Let us come and look over your trees. If there is any trouble we will find it; we do not exaggerate or make work where there is none to be done. We will tell you simply and frankly what we find, and make recommendations which you may follow if you choose.

This is the way to assure yourself that your young trees are healthy and making proper progress, and to be certain that old trees which you justly prize are in condition to withstand the rigors of storms and their insidious enemies for years to come.

Our inspection means satisfaction and peace of mind.



Old trees that have not been neglected

Getting the Most Out of Planting

EVEN the smallest place, if there is room enough for plants, is made more attractive by growing things. They also definitely increase its financial value. While plants are beautiful in themselves, there is a greater beauty in the harmonious relation of plants to each other and the buildings they adorn. The best bush or tree will not look well if it does not match its surroundings; and the place as a whole may lack the uniform, pleasing appearance it ought to have.

Start with a Plan

The proper thing is to make a diagram in advance, showing where each plant is to be placed with respect to its aspect in relation to other plants and the buildings, the contour of the ground, and objects on adjoining properties.

Even if only a portion of the ground is to be planted at this time, the plan for the whole should be made, and portions of the work done as opportunity and resources afford.

This is the only way to avoid disappointment by poor effects, and to prevent expensive relocation and moving of trees and shrubs after they are already in place.

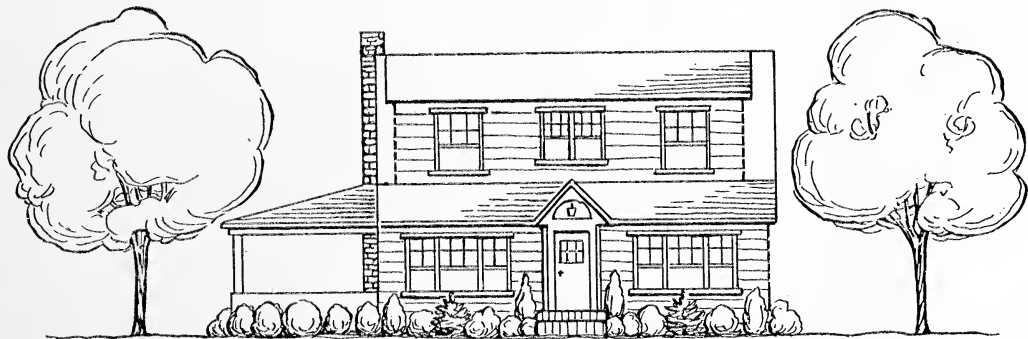
Landscape Service

In our organization we have men, trained in such matters, who can make a beautiful picture of a very modest house and grounds; or who can assume complete responsibility for the development of a large estate.

Every house, regardless of its size, needs some landscape preparation about it to give it the charm and comfort that a home ought to have.

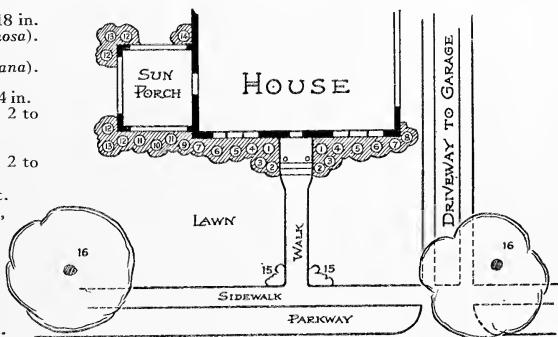
Let our Landscape Service men attend to this detail for you. It costs nothing.

Below is a reproduction of a planting-plan prepared in our office. It is simple, easily understood, and complete. We shall be glad to assist you in a similar manner.



Key for Suggested Planting-Plan

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Two American Arborvitæ (<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>). 3 to 4 ft. | 16. Two American Elms (<i>Ulmus americana</i>). 2 to 2½ in., 10 to 12 ft. |
| 2. Two Globe Arborvitæ (<i>Thuja occidentalis globosa</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |
| 3. Two Common Junipers (<i>Juniperus communis</i>). 12 to 18 in. | |
| 4. Two Plume Cypresses (<i>Retinospora pisifera plumosa</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |
| 5. Two Pfitzer Junipers (<i>Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |
| 6. Two Sawara Cypresses (<i>Retinospora pisifera</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |
| 7. Two Ware Arborvitæ (<i>Thuja occidentalis wareana</i>). 2 to 2½ ft. | |
| 8. One Savin Juniper (<i>Juniperus sabina</i>). 12 to 18 in. | |
| 9. One Irish Juniper (<i>Juniperus communis bibernica</i>). 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 10. One Vanhoutte Spirea (<i>Spiræa vanhouttei</i>). 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 11. Two Anthony Waterer Spireas (<i>Spiræa bumalda, Anthony Waterer</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |
| 12. Four Snowberries (<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus</i>). 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 13. Two Mock Oranges (<i>Philadelphus grandiflorus</i>). 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 14. One Lilac, Purple (<i>Syrinea vulgaris</i>). 2 to 3 ft. | |
| 15. Six Japanese Barberries (<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>). 18 to 24 in. | |



Planting Suggestions

MOST trees and other plants succeed with proper cultivation, in ordinary soil. Exceptions are noted in this book as they appear. Wherever trees and shrubs are to be planted, the soil should be prepared in advance. Fertilization within reason is a great help, and the best material for that purpose is stable manure. If it is well decayed, it may be thoroughly mixed with soil, but if it is new and green, it is better to work it in deeply so that it does not come into contact with the roots. Fresh manure may also be used as a surface dressing.

For almost all plants, ground that is constantly wet is very bad, although there are a great many true swamp-growers. But generally, if the soil is stagnant and sour, it would be better drained. Fortunately, that is seldom necessary.

When the plants are received from the nursery, unpack them at once in a cool, shady place. Make sure that the roots are damp. If they seem dried out, set them in a tub of water overnight; or if the wood of the plant is shriveled, bury them for several days in moist soil. Sprinkling is not enough.

Decide exactly where the plants are to be placed before bringing them into the open. Dig the holes big enough to receive the ball of earth which comes with evergreens, or to accommodate the roots of other plants when they are disentangled and spread out.

Avoid planting when it is hot, dry, or windy; a dull, misty day is best.

Balled Evergreens should be handled carefully to keep the ball intact. When they are properly placed in the hole, with the best side of the top facing in the proper direction, the burlap may be removed, if it can be done without disturbing the roots. Frequently it is better merely to untie it at the top and make long cuts in the sides. Firmly tamp the earth into the hole around it and the burlap will rapidly rot away.

The strands of roots of other plants should be separated, packed in fine rich soil, and firmly tamped.

When the hole is three-quarters full, fill the rest of the space with water and let it drain away several times. Finish planting when the earth is no longer muddy, but leave a shallow depression around the collar of the plant to facilitate frequent watering the first year.

Most evergreens, and all trees over 2 feet high, should be firmly staked or stayed with guys until they are thoroughly established; and all plants except evergreens are benefited by removing about half of their branches at the time of planting.

Cultivate the ground under newly planted trees for the first year or two, and never let them suffer for lack of water or food.





Magnolia Trees in bloom

Deciduous Trees



HIS group of trees includes all those which drop their leaves in the autumn. It is divided into two groups, those which are particularly valued for shade, and those which produce beautiful flowers, have graceful form, attractive foliage, or some other merit.

Large Trees for Immediate Effect

Besides the usual sizes of nursery stock offered in the two following lists, we have a splendid supply of large, well-developed trees which are ready to produce the immediate effect for which they are desired. These trees have been specially prepared for many years so that we are able to move them without risk, and they are well worth the extra cost, because they provide at once the benefits which otherwise can be obtained only by years of waiting. We invite you to come and look at these large trees in our nurseries, and pick out those you would like to have upon your own grounds. They are very moderately priced, considering their great value for making permanent, home-like effects quickly, and we shall be glad to quote prices upon request, including moving the tree and planting it where you want it.

Ornamental Trees

In this group we include all trees which are not exactly classed as Shade Trees, although most of them may be used for that purpose if desired. They include most flowering trees, those with interesting foliage and graceful habit. They look best as single specimens, or grouped in association with complementary shrubs and herbaceous plants in suitable borders.

AILANTHUS or Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus glandulosa*). A moderately tall tree with bold foliage. Very resistant to drought, smoke, and ill usage. One of the most useful for planting in cities. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 for 10.

BEECH Purple or Copper (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*). Splendid specimen trees with dark, brownish purple leaves which shine like burnished metal. Exceedingly ornamental and dignified in appearance. Each

3 to 4 ft.	\$8 50
4 to 5 ft.	15 00

BIRCH Canoe or Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*). A very graceful tree with small silvery leaves and snow-white bark with interesting markings. Especially handsome in groups.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	22 00

Cutleaf Weeping Birch (*B. pendula gracilis*). Medium-sized tree with light bark and gracefully drooping branches. The leaves are finely cut. A lovely specimen tree. Each

4 to 6 ft.	\$3 50
6 to 8 ft.	4 50



Catalpa or Umbrella Tree

CATALPA or Umbrella Tree (*Catalpa bignonioides nana*). Large, heart-shaped leaves in a compact, dense head at the top of a bare trunk. Useful for formal effects and as individual specimens. Generally looks best in pairs. 2-yr. head, \$3.00 each.

CRAB Bechtel's Flowering (*Malus ioensis plena*). A handsome, round-headed tree, covered with a cloud of fragrant light pink and white double flowers like small roses. One of the finest ornamental flowering trees. No fruits.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 00

Carmine Crab (*M. atrosanguinea*). Single flowers in clusters. Deep crimson outside, light pink inside. Very showy.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	33 00

Double Pink Chinese Crab (*M. spectabilis riversi rosea plena*). One of the showiest varieties, with small, double, glowing rose-colored flowers in great profusion.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 50	42 50

Japanese Flowering Crab (*M. floribunda*). Single, dark rose-pink flowers in clusters. Fruits yellow and reddish. An old favorite sort.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	33 00

Purpleleaf Crab (*M. purpurea*). A very pretty tree with dark purple leaves and bright pink flowers.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft.	\$5 00	\$40 00
7 to 8 ft.	6 00	55 00

Scheidecker's Crab (*M. scheideckeri*). Double, dark pink flowers in showy clusters. Very profuse, making a bright, rose-colored cloud when in bloom. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.50 each, \$33.00 for 10.

Tea Crab (*M. theifera*). Wonderfully graceful and every twig covered with bright red buds and white or pinkish white flowers. A really remarkable new flowering tree of unrivaled beauty.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
6 to 7 ft.	4 00	37 00

Wild Sweet Crab (*M. coronaria*). The fragrant wild Crabapple of thickets and swamps. Globular, drooping, reddish pink buds and light pink flowers of delicious fragrance.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
6 to 8 ft.	4 50	42 00

DOGWOOD *White-flowering* (*Cornus florida*).

Masses of large, showy, white flowers in May. The berries are brilliant red and the foliage turns scarlet in autumn. One of the finest small trees for planting in the border or at the edge of woodlands.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	
4 to 5 ft.	7 00	
5 to 6 ft.	9 00	
6 to 8 ft.	12 00	

Pink-flowering Dogwood (*C. florida rubra*). Similar to the foregoing in habit but the flowers are soft, rosy pink. One of the most effective of all flowering trees.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$6 00	\$52 50
3 to 4 ft.	7 50	67 50

FRINGE TREE (*Chionanthus virginica*).

A small, shrubby tree with bright green leaves and clusters of white flowers with thread-like petals. Very delicately fragrant. Black, plum-like fruits in autumn. A very charming subject.

	Each	
3 to 4 ft.	\$2 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	

HORSE-CHESTNUT (*Æsculus hippocastanum*).

Noble tree of beautiful form and delightful for the beautiful color and curious shape of its opening leaf-buds. It has attractive panicles of mignonette-like flowers and an abundance of large, buckeye-like nuts in autumn. 12 to 14 ft., \$7.50 each.

HAWTHORN *Double White* (*Crataegus monogyna albo-plena*).

Small, thorny trees with attractive foliage and small, very double, white flowers in clusters. Excellent as specimens or in borders and hedges.

	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$2 50	
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	

Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn (*C. oxyacantha splendens*). Handsome, bushy, thorny trees, with clusters of bright red, double flowers. One of the showiest.

	Each	
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50	
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	

Thicket Hawthorn (*C. coccinea*). Slender, thorny trees expanding into broad heads as they grow older. White flowers in clusters. Scarlet fruits.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
8 to 10 ft.	3 00	27 00
10 to 12 ft.	5 00	45 00

Washington Hawthorn (*C. cordata*). Small white flowers in large, loose clusters, followed by great quantities of small, shining red fruits. Very attractive.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00

LARCH *European* (*Larix europæa*).

Slim, conical trees of spruce-like foliage and habit, except that it sheds its needles in autumn.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft., balled and burlapped. .	\$3 00	\$27 00
6 to 8 ft., balled and burlapped. .	4 00	36 00

**HELP
NATURE
FEED YOUR
SHADE
TREES**



**MILLANE SHADE TREE
FOOD**



Manufactured by
THE MILLANE TREE EXPERT CO.
MOOREHEAD, COVA



Too late for Tree Food

THE MILLANE
TREE EXPERT COMPANY
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.
MASIN BUILDING
TEL. 2152

THE CARE OF TREES

THERE are many people who believe that a tree after being properly planted requires no further treatment. While many trees growing wild have attained a perfect development, it should be remembered that these are the exceptions and that many of their youthful companions either have died or have been seriously affected in form and vitality. When trees become well established and are allowed to develop under normal conditions they require very little attention. On the other hand, young trees and trees growing under abnormal or adverse conditions are less able to take care of themselves.

Thus a tree, like ourselves, is a living, growing thing, and in order to do its best needs certain care and attention the same as you and I.

INSPECTIONS— THEIR IMPORTANCE

JUST because your trees look all right, does not prove they are all right.

They may be infested by scale, or the very heart of some of your finest specimens alive with borers busily riddling the heart wood.

An innocent looking spot or crack may not seem serious to you, but one of our representatives would know that behind it was certain to be a decay cavity. To your eyes such a tree appears sound and only its destruction by ice or wind storm would show the trouble. Then it is too late.

Let us come and look over your trees — we do not exaggerate, do not try for work where there is none. We simply tell you frankly just what we find and make recommendations accordingly.

After we have made our inspection it will be at least a satisfaction to you to know that your young trees are all right and that your larger specimens, of which you are justly proud, can be perserved for years to come if given a little timely attention.

Such are the reasons for urging on you the importance of our inspection.

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF A TREE

NOW that we know trees eat, drink and breathe, and that they have a circulation similar to our own, that they take food from the earth and air, digest it and send it back to build up roots, trunk, limbs and branches. True, they have no nervous system of power locomotion. Otherwise they are similar to our own body.

A tree always has a root system similar in size to its top. That is, a tree with a branch spread of forty feet in diameter has a root system of similar spread. This system starts at the trunk in large roots similar to the main limbs, dividing up to the branches in the top and ending in fine hair like feeding roots which correspond to the leaves.

It is the work of these fine roots to take from the soil the organic food in solution and pass it up to the sap wood of the tree and on to the leaves to be digested.

THE KIND OF FOOD A TREE EATS

Water is the chief source of nourishment required as the plant food must be dissolved in water before

the tree can make use of it. A shortage of water means a shortage of nutrition as a fair sized tree will draw into the leaves from 900 to 1500 pounds of water on a hot day in summer. Humus in the soil is absolutely essential which is normally made up from leaves and decayed vegetable matter and other herbage on the surface. It is not practicable to allow these essential things to accumulate and decay on our lawns and the result is that after a tree gets to a certain size it begins to grow weak, the leaves turn yellow and drop off in mid summer, the twigs die back, the foliage gets thin, the buds are undersized and the tree becomes full of dead wood.

Now that the necessary food is not in the soil in large enough quantities, we have after several years experimenting, developed the Millane Shade Tree food which contains Nitrate Salts, Phosphorus, Sulphur, Calcium, Magnesium and Potash, and for the fifth year are offering it to the public to feed their trees.

HOW TO FEED A TREE

Millane Shade Tree Food can be applied by making holes with a crow bar about twelve inches deep and two inches in diame-

ter, making a circle about the tree every three feet as far out as the spread of the branches. Put in each hole about one pound of Millane Shade Tree Food and water real well for about ten days. Do not broadcast the fertilizer as it will burn the grass.

Millane Shade Tree Food can be applied any time from April first to September fifteenth with excellent results.

We guarantee, if directions are followed out, in three weeks your trees will respond to this feeding and develop a strong dark green foliage.

WHAT IT COSTS TO FEED A TREE

Apply at rate of three pounds to each inch of diameter of trees, that is a ten inch tree will require thirty pounds and a twenty inch tree, sixty pounds, etc.

Millane Shade Tree Food is put up in fifty pound bags and is shipped from Middletown, Connecticut, at \$5.00 per bag. Special prices are given on ton lots.

**MILLANE SHADE TREE
FOOD**



Manufactured by
THE MILLANE TREE EXPERT CO.
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

MAGNOLIA or Sweet Bay (*Magnolia glauca*).

An attractive small tree or large shrub, with long, glossy leaves and large, white, cup-like, fragrant flowers. Almost evergreen.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	48 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	60 00
6 to 8 ft.	10 00	80 00

Bigleaf Magnolia (*M. macrophylla*). A large shrub or tree with enormous leaves and great white flowers nearly a foot across; very fragrant.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$6 00	\$50 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	60 00

Kobus Magnolia (*M. kobus*). A large, impressive tree, bearing clouds of semi-double white flowers very early in the spring before the leaves. Showy and very desirable.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00	
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	

Saucer Magnolia (*M. soulangeana*). Small, vigorous tree, bearing very large, semi-double flowers, early in spring, before the leaves; purple outside, pink and white within. 5 to 6 ft., \$10.00 each.

MAPLE Amur Beech (*Acer ginnala*). A much-branched bushy tree about 15 feet high, with small, jagged leaves which turn pink in autumn.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	2 50	22 00

Japanese Maple (*A. palmatum*). Small, shrubby trees, with highly variable foliage, usually brilliant red early in spring and late in autumn. One of the most spectacular trees, and very useful when planted sparingly in the border or against evergreens.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$6 00	
3 to 4 ft.	8 00	
4 to 5 ft.	10 00	
5 to 6 ft.	15 00	

MOUNTAIN-ASH American (*Sorbus americana*).

Very handsome small tree growing about 30 feet high, with bold, dark green foliage and small white flowers in large clusters, followed by an abundance of bright red fruit.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00

European Mountain-Ash (*S. aucuparia*). A larger tree than the foregoing, with larger, showier clusters of fruit.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	25 00

Japanese Mountain-Ash (*S. commixta*). A good deal like the European Mountain-Ash, except that the foliage hangs on longer in autumn. Fruit equally showy. A very desirable tree. 5 to 6 ft., \$3.00 each, \$27.00 for 10.

MULBERRY Tea's Weeping (*Morus alba pendula*).

Small weeping trees, with gracefully shaped, light green leaves. Useful for formal effects and as specimens. 2-yr. head, \$3.50 each, \$33.00 for 10.

PEAR Ornamental or Chinese Sand (*Pyrus calleryana*).

An exceptionally attractive little tree of compact habit, with small white flowers in early May, followed by tiny, bright brown fruits. Foliage is brilliantly colored in autumn.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$4 50	\$40 00
10 to 12 ft.	5 50	50 00
12 to 14 ft.	7 00	65 00

PLUM Ornamental or Purple-leaf (*Prunus cerasifera pissardi*).

Small, graceful tree with dark, wine-red or purplish foliage. Flowers are pinkish white, followed with purple fruits. 4 to 5 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 for 10.

POPLAR Lombardy (*Populus nigra italica*).

Well-known slender trees, valuable for special landscape effects. Frequently used for screens and long avenues. Especially attractive in groups of three or four.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 00

WILLOW Babylon Weeping (*Salix babylonica pendula*).

Large, broad-headed tree with slender, hanging branches. Very dignified, and indispensable for certain effects. Looks well near water.

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
8 to 10 ft.	4 50	40 00

Laurel Willow (*S. pentandra*). A neat shrub or small tree with dark, glossy leaves. Valuable for screens or windbreaks. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.00 for 10.



Young Japanese Maples

Shade Trees

In this list we include the most important of those deciduous trees whose size and grandeur make them most valuable for massive planting effects or dense, comforting shade. Among them are the most majestic trees in nature, and their great size and impressiveness require that they have plenty of room to attain perfection. Well-developed specimens in the midst of a broad lawn are imposing objects, and roads or broad avenues lined with them are more effective than the most pretentious architecture.

Large Trees

As mentioned on page 5, we have a considerable stock of these trees in large sizes for immediate effect. We invite you to inspect them in the nurseries, and we will gladly quote prices, including delivery and planting on your grounds.

CATALPA Common (*Catalpa bignonioides*). A rapid-growing tree with large, heart-shaped leaves and enormous clusters of creamy white flowers having purple and brown spots. In the autumn the trees are hung with slender seed-pods a foot or more long.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	25 00

ELM American (*Ulmus americana*). One of our finest native trees, of graceful, arching form, especially adapted to street-planting and specimen use. Few trees, if any, ever attain the graceful proportions and stately magnificence of well-grown, mature American Elms. They are the greatest treasures of some of our eastern villages.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 1¾-in. cal.	\$5 00	\$45 00
12 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	8 00	75 00
15 to 18 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	12 00	110 00
15 to 18 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	18 00	170 00

Scotch Elm (*U. glabra*). A lofty tree with round head, growing rapidly into impressive proportions. 12 to 16 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal., \$8.00 each, \$75.00 for 10.



Norway Maple



American Linden

LINDEN American or Basswood (*Tilia americana*). A tall, spreading tree with broad, dark green foliage, covered with clusters of very fragrant yellow flowers in midsummer.

One of the finest native trees.	Each
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	\$10 00
12 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	15 00
15 to 18 ft., 3 to 3½-in. cal.	18 00

European Linden (*T. cordata*). Somewhat smaller than the Basswood, with heart-shaped leaves and sweet-scented flowers.

	Each
8 to 10 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	\$8 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	15 00
15 to 18 ft., 4 to 5-in. cal.	\$30.00 to 50 00

MAPLE Norway (*Acer platanoides*). A very useful lawn and street tree, with a broad dense head of large, heavy, dark green leaves, which stands adverse conditions remarkably well and grows rapidly.

	Each
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal.	\$5 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	8 00
10 to 12 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	12 00
12 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	18 00
15 to 20 ft., 3 to 4-in. cal.	\$20.00 to 30 00
15 to 20 ft., 4 to 5-in. cal.	\$30.00 to 50 00

Red Maple (*A. rubrum*). A very handsome tree of moderate size, whose brilliant scarlet flowers are exceedingly handsome in the early spring. Each

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	\$7 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	9 00

Schwedler's Purple Maple (*A. platanoides schwedleri*). A variety of the foregoing with bright red leaves in spring, changing to dark purple-green as the season advances. 6 to 8 ft., \$5.00 each.

Silver Maple (*A. dasycarpum*). A quick-growing tree with slightly drooping branches. The leaves are silvery on the under side. A popular tree for street planting. Each

10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	\$5 00
12 to 15 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	10 00
15 to 20 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	15 00

Sugar Maple (*A. saccharum*). A very distinct, compact-headed tree with sharply cut leaves which turn bright red in autumn. Each

10 to 12 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal.	\$6 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	8 00
12 to 15 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	12 00
12 to 15 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	15 00
15 to 20 ft., 3 to 4-in. cal.	\$20.00 to 30 00

OAK Pin (*Quercus palustris*). A very shapely tree with deeply cut foliage. Grows rapidly and is beautiful at all seasons of the year, even in winter, when its bare branches make a very decorative pattern against the sky. Each

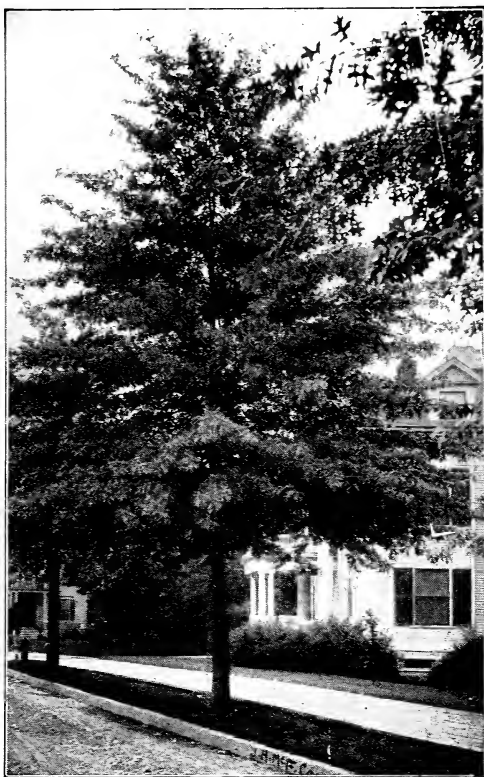
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal.	\$4 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	7 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	10 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½ to 3-in. cal.	15 00

Red Oak (*Q. rubra*). A stately tree with broad, conical head. The dark green leaves turn purple-red in autumn. Excellent for street-planting. Each

8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal.	\$4 50
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	7 00
12 to 14 ft., 2 to 2½-in. cal.	10 00

White Oak (*Q. alba*). One of the most stately American trees, growing 80 feet or more tall, with a broad, spreading head. The leaves are deeply cut, with round-pointed lobes. Each

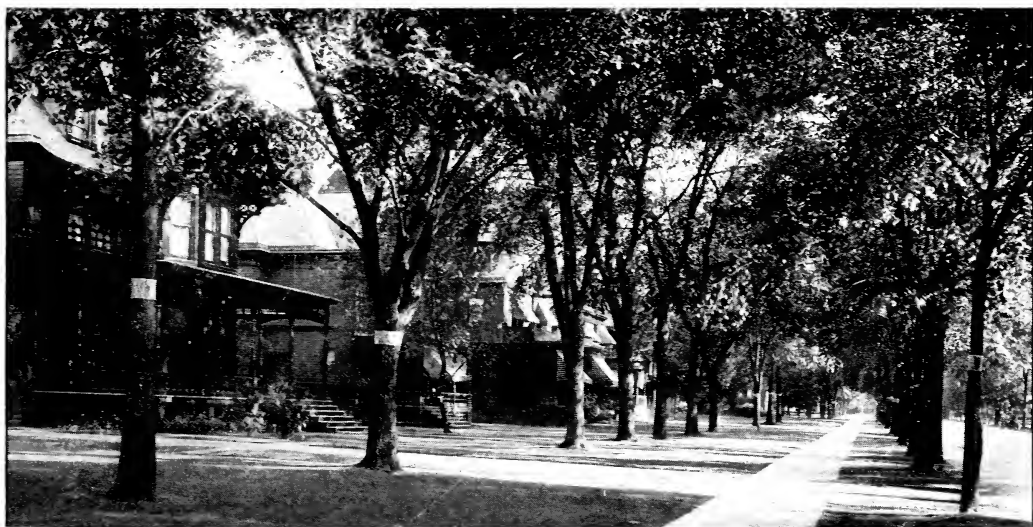
8 to 10 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal.	\$5 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½ to 2-in. cal.	8 00



Pin Oak (*Quercus palustris*)

TULIP TREE (*Liriodendron tulipifera*). A very noble tree attaining great size, with a smooth, straight trunk, and curious, truncated leaves. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$12 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	18 00



Avenue of American Elms



Coniferous Evergreens

THIS is a large and very variable family of trees, ranging in size from giant Hemlocks to prostrate Junipers. The foliage is usually needle-like or scale-like, and persists for two years or more. The dark rich color of these trees when massed in the winter landscape is especially pleasing, and in the summer they form an ideal background for flowers, trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants. Popular attention has been focused upon them intensely for the past ten or twelve years, and great quantities of them are used for foundation plantings around the bases of houses and at porch steps.

While almost all trees in their small sizes are useful for such purposes, we advise you to consult our Landscape Service Department to determine which varieties will be permanently beautiful and useful. Too often unskilled planters use large growing types which soon get out of bounds or become ragged and unsightly.

These trees may be transplanted successfully at almost any time of the year. We lift them with a large ball of earth about their roots and wrap them in burlap. All prices in this book are based upon balled and burlapped plants.

ARBORVITÆ *American (Thuja occidentalis).*

A narrow, pyramidal tree, with flat, dark green foliage, especially useful for hedges and borders, and in the large sizes for specimens.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00	\$27 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	

American Pyramidal Arborvitæ *(T. occidentalis pyramidalis).*

A more compact variety, with a narrow habit and darker foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	35 00
3 to 3½ ft.	4 50	40 00

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ *(T. occidentalis douglasii pyramidalis).*

A slender, spire-like tree of the same general type as the preceding, which becomes dense and massive as it ages.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$4 50	\$40 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 50	52 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 50	60 00

Globe Arborvitæ *(T. occidentalis globosa).*

A very slow-growing, compact sort, almost ball-shaped when young, maintaining the same proportions for many years. Delightfully formal effects may be had by using this type judiciously in connection with entrances and walks.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
15 to 18 in.	3 00	27 00
18 to 24 in.	3 75	34 00

Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ *(T. occidentalis lutea).*

A variety of the American Arborvitæ with bright, golden yellow foliage. Very showy when sparingly mixed with the green-leaved type which brings out its golden tints by contrast.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$4 00	\$38 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 75	43 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	

Vervæne Arborvitæ *(T. occidentalis vervæneana).*

A very broad, dense type with soft, dark green foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00	\$38 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	40 00

Vervæne Golden Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis ver-væneana aurea*). Like the foregoing, except that the young leaves and edges of the branches are tipped with golden yellow.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 00	\$38 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	42 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00

Ware Arborvitæ (*T. occidentalis wareana*). A dense, robust variety of the type, with foliage slightly tinged steel-blue. Very distinct.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	33 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 50	42 00

CEDAR, Red. See **Juniper.**

FIR Douglas (*Pseudotsuga douglasii*). A wonderfully beautiful tree, acquiring great stature with age, and of beautiful columnar shape.

Foliage dark gray-green.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$6 00	\$55 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 00	67 00
5 to 6 ft.	9 00	85 00

WHITE FIR (*Abies concolor*). Very lofty stately tree when mature, and probably the best Fir for general cultivation in the East. Foliage bluish green.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$12 00	\$118 00
5 to 6 ft.	15 00	148 00
6 to 7 ft.	18 00	178 00

HEMLOCK Canadian (*Tsuga canadensis*).

Rapid-growing trees of very graceful habit, becoming stately and majestic in old age. When young they may be clipped to any desired shape.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	47 00

Carolina Hemlock (*T. caroliniana*). A more open-growing tree than the foregoing, with slightly larger and more widely spaced needles. Succeeds under more unfavorable conditions than the Canadian Hemlock.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	42 00
2½ to 3 ft.	6 00	

JUNIPER Prostrate (*Juniperus communis depressa*). Narrow-leaved type,

growing a foot or two tall, and forming dense mats. Especially desirable on embankments. Foliage gray-green, which turns purple in winter.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 3 ft. broad.	3 50	33 00
3 to 4 ft. broad.	5 00	45 00

Greek Juniper (*J. excelsa stricta*). A narrow, densely columnar type, with gray-green, needle-like foliage.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	3 75	34 00

Irish Juniper (*J. communis hibernica*). A slender, column-like tree with dark gray-green foliage, very formal, and impressive.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2 75	\$25 00
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00

Pfitzer Juniper (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*). A bush or shrub-like form, with plume-like branches rising from a common center. Gray-green feathery foliage.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in. broad.	\$4 00	\$38 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	5 50	52 00
2½ to 3 ft. broad.	7 00	65 00

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus virginiana*). Desirable evergreen, native to many parts of the country. Foliage soft and aromatic. Compact, cylindrical shape, especially valuable for hedges and formal effects when kept closely trimmed.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$3 00	\$25 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	47 50
5 to 6 ft.	9 00	70 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 00	100 00
7 to 8 ft.	15 00	125 00
8 to 9 ft.	22 00	175 00

Savin Juniper (*J. sabina*). A low, fan-shaped shrubby type with dark, brownish green foliage. Especially useful for rock-gardens and rough banks where it is useful for retaining the soil from washing.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in. broad.	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	4 00	38 00
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	5 50	52 00

Silver Red Cedar (*J. virginiana glauca*). A form of the preceding, with silvery blue foliage. Useful for specimen purposes or variety of color among other evergreens of darker hue. 3 to 4 ft., \$7.00 each, \$63.00 for 10.

Swedish Juniper (*J. communis suecica*). A slender, columnar tree with dull, gray-green foliage much like Irish Juniper, except that the tops of the branches droop, giving a lighter and less formal effect.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00



Carolina Hemlock



Red Pine

White Pine (*P. strobus*). A noble American timber tree. Grows quickly and makes wonderful specimens or large hedges.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 00	73 00
7 to 8 ft.	10 00	92 00
8 to 10 ft.	13 00	120 00

RETINOSPORA Plum (*Chamaecyparis pisifera plumosa*).

A beautiful, feathery tree; particularly fine when kept sheared to definite formal shape.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	36 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Golden Plum Retinospora (*C. pisifera plumosa aurea*). A bright golden yellow form of the preceding.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00
2 to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00

Sawara Retinospora (*C. pisifera*). An exceedingly graceful tree with lace-like foliage of rather pale green. Unusually desirable.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$4 50	\$42 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	48 00
3 to 4 ft.	6 00	

Golden Sawara Retinospora (*C. pisifera aurea*). Bright yellow form of the above.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	42 00

Thread Retinospora (*C. pisifera filifera*). Another attractive form, with gray-green foliage which droops in long feathery threads.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	42 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 50	

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). A flat, bright green type, with needle-like foliage. Very attractive ground-cover.

	Each	10
8 to 12 in. broad.	\$2 00	\$18 00
12 to 18 in. broad.	3 00	27 00

PINE Mugho (*Pinus montana mugbus*). Dwarf, very compact type, suitable for foundation plantings or for low, formal effects. This is the only Pine that is low-growing and dwarf enough to be set against walls or buildings.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in. broad.	\$4 00	\$36 00
18 to 24 in. broad.	5 00	45 00

Austrian Pine (*P. nigra*). A rapid-growing, robust tree, with needles 5 to 6 inches long. It grows well near salt water; and quickly forms a handsome, well-shaped tree.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5 00	\$47 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 00	65 00

Red Pine (*P. resinosa*). This tall, pyramidal tree has long, dark green needles, grows rapidly, and withstands shearing.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$7 50	\$70 00
4 to 5 ft.	9 00	85 00
5 to 6 ft.	11 00	105 00
6 to 8 ft.	15 00	140 00
8 to 10 ft.	18 00	165 00

Scotch Pine (*P. sylvestris*). An interesting, irregular tree, with short, thick needles, giving a generally grayish blue effect. An excellent tree for windbreaks and storm-swept slopes.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 50	47 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 00	63 00

Western White Pine (*P. monticola*). Similar to above, with more compact foliage, very hardy, and resistant to wind and storm.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$8 00	\$75 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	93 00



Plume Retinospora

Golden Thread Retinospora (*C. pisifera filifera aurea*). This bright yellow form of the preceding is especially showy. 12 to 15 in. broad, \$4.50 each, \$42.00 for 10.

SPRUCE Dwarf Alberta (*Picea glauca conica*).

A slow-growing, dwarf Spruce, with dense, dark green foliage, especially valued as a foundation planting.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$5 50	\$52 00
15 to 18 in.	7 00	66 00

Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens*). Very handsome, lofty tree of symmetrical habit, with light, almost silvery gray foliage. A very useful tree for specimen purposes and one of the best Spruces.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$5 00	\$45 00
3 to 4 ft.	7 00	60 00
4 to 5 ft.	9 00	80 00

Blue Colorado Spruce (*P. pungens glauca*). This form of the preceding has bluish foliage, and is a pleasing variation, but not as conspicuous as Koster Blue Spruce.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$9 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 ft.	12 00	110 00
4 to 5 ft.	16 00	150 00
5 to 6 ft.	20 00	185 00

Koster Blue Spruce (*P. pungens kosteri*). A very showy, gray-blue variety of the Colorado Spruce. Extremely beautiful when used as a specimen or in a restrained manner in contrast to darker forms. One of the most popular ornamental trees.

	Each
3 to 3½ ft.	\$20 00
3½ to 4 ft.	22 00
4 to 5 ft.	25 00
5 to 6 ft.	35 00

Extra-Fancy Special.

10 to 14 ft.	150 00
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Engelmann Spruce (*P. engelmanni*). An extremely slow-growing, very symmetrical and compact tree, with dark, grayish blue-green foliage. Attains magnificent proportions with age.

	Each
3 to 4 ft.	\$12 50
4 to 5 ft.	15 00

Norway Spruce (*P. excelsa*). The quickest-growing Spruce. Frequently of loose, open habit, but stiff and vigorous. Commonly used for wind-breaks and mass plantings.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 3 ft.	3 50	33 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	

YEW Dwarf Japanese (*Taxus cuspidata nana*).

A very dwarf, slow-growing shrubby plant, rather variable in habit, some being globe-shaped, others irregular and spreading. Dark blue-green foliage.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in. broad.	\$4 00	\$38 00
15 to 18 in. broad.	4 75	43 00

Erect Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata capitata*). Remarkably beautiful plant for specimens or hedges, assuming an informal conical shape. The foliage is so dark that it is almost black, and is especially handsome in early spring when tipped with the yellow-green new growth. Curious red berries. Withstands any amount of shearing. One of the most valuable evergreens in cultivation.

	Each
15 to 18 in.	\$3 50
18 to 24 in.	4 50

Spreading Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). The original form of this tree usually has an open center and bush-like habit, but pruning and shearing will cause it to assume any desired shape. A very fine plant.

	Each
15 to 18 in. broad.	\$3 50
18 to 24 in. broad.	4 75
2 to 2½ ft. broad.	6 50



Colorado Blue Spruce



Planting of Rhododendrons

Broad-leaved Evergreens



IN THIS group are found some of the handsomest flowering shrubs which can be grown in this country. The foliage of all of them is beautifully polished and is retained the whole year round. Most of them succeed well in shade or half-shady places where they have access to plenty of moisture, although a spot that is continually damp is very bad for them. Their only serious demand upon the gardener is that they be given an acid or sour soil. No lime should be permitted to come in contact with their roots. They should be heavily mulched with partially decayed oak leaves or any material which will provide the acid soil which they require.

ANDROMEDA Mountain (*Pieris floribunda*). A charming, slender shrub, growing 2 to 3 feet high, with long, glossy leaves and sprays of white flowers, like lilies-of-the-valley, in early spring.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in. broad.....	\$3 75	\$33 75
15 to 18 in.....	4 50	
18 to 24 in.....	6 25	

DAPHNE Rose (*Daphne cneorum*). An exceedingly choice little shrub with narrow evergreen foliage and small clusters of bright pink, delicately scented flowers produced freely throughout most of the season. A charming thing for the rock-garden. 8 to 10 in., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.

LAUREL Mountain (*Kalmia latifolia*). This vigorous evergreen has exceedingly handsome foliage and large clusters of pink and white flowers in June. Without a doubt the most handsome American shrub.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.....	3 75	33 75
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	

LEUCOTHOE Drooping (*Leucothoe catesbaei*). A charming, graceful plant, with dark, glossy leaves which turn purple in autumn and winter. Flowers small and greenish white. Especially valued for its beautiful leaves.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
18 to 24 in.....	3 00	27 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	5 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	6 25	

RHODODENDRON Carolina (*Rhododendron carolinianum*).

An exceedingly hardy form of Rhododendron, growing to 6 feet tall, with pale rosy purple flowers in large clusters, usually before the new leaves come out. Very useful.

	Each	10
15 in.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 in.....	3 75	33 75
2 ft.....	4 25	40 00
3 ft.....	4 75	43 00

Catawba Rhododendron (*R. catawbiense*). One of the most beautiful shrubs, with large, dense clusters of rosy purple flowers in June. Very valuable when massed and perfectly hardy. This is one of the parents of most of the named Rhododendrons.

	Each	10
15 in.....	\$3 00	
18 in.....	3 75	
2 ft.....	4 25	
3 ft.....	4 75	

Rosebay Rhododendron (*R. maximum*). The largest and strongest growing of the native types. Flowers vary from rose-pink to white. Beautiful when massed under trees.

	Each	10
18 in.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 ft.....	3 75	33 00
2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00

Hybrid Rhododendrons. These are garden forms of various species of Rhododendrons. The flowers are larger than the native types, and in a greater variety of color. State when ordering whether Red, Pink, or White varieties are desired.

	Each	10
15 in.....	\$4 25	
18 in.....	5 50	



A foundation planting of Ornamental Shrubs

Ornamental Shrubs

IN THIS section are included woody plants of varying habit but deciduous, i.e., all of them shed their leaves in autumn. Many of these produce flowers of great beauty, making them desirable for specimens or special effects, but others are valued chiefly for their foliage and attractive habit, which adapt them to border plantings and streams. These shrubs are easier to manage than the broad-leaved evergreens and are frequently used in foundation plantings and for quick, permanent effects on new properties.

A proper selection of varieties will provide interesting foliage forms, flowers, and attractive fruits practically the year round.

ALMOND Double Pink-flowering (*Prunus glandulosa rosea*). One of the earliest shrubs to bloom, producing myriads of small, rosette-like, bright pink flowers early in May. It will make a bush about 7 feet high. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$10.00 for 10.

Double White-flowering Almond (*P. trichostyla sinensis*). Like the foregoing, except that the flowers are white. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$10.00 for 10.

ALTHEA or Rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*). Vigorous shrubs growing 10 to 15 feet tall, bearing large red flowers along the branches in August and September. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Jeanne d'Arc. Double white flowers flushed with rose-pink on the outside. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Red. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Rosea. Bright pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each.



Althea or Rose of Sharon



Flame Azalea

ARALIA Five-leaf (*Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*).

A bushy, slightly thorny plant with large, compound, glossy leaves. The flower is not showy.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	
3 to 4 ft.		90

AZALEA Flame (*Azalea calendulacea*). All the

Azaleas are much like Rhododendrons except that they shed their leaves in autumn. The Flame Azalea is the showiest and perhaps the most beautiful of our native species. The flowers come very early, before the leaves, and vary through many shades of pale yellow, orange, and orange-red. Looks especially well when freely planted on hillsides or in borders.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$2 50	\$22 50
18 to 24 in.	3 00	27 00

Japanese Azalea (*A. japonica*). Another yellow and orange-flowered type, more compact in growth than the Flame Azalea, and desirable for planting with it.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00

Korean Azalea (*A. poukbanensis*). A charming dwarf Azalea bearing very large, fragrant, orchid-colored flowers almost 3 inches across. Blooms in great profusion late in the spring.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
18 to 24 in.	4 50	42 00

Mongolian Azalea (*A. mucronulatum*). A vigorous, early-flowering type with light lavender flowers. It sometimes blooms during the late spring frosts, but is not damaged by them.

	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 50	\$33 00
18 to 24 in.	4 00	37 00

Pink-shell Azalea (*A. raseyi*). A very pretty pink-flowering variety which grows quite vigorously and is especially attractive when massed against evergreens. 15 to 18 in., \$3.50 each, \$33.00 for 10.

Swamp Azalea (*A. viscosa*). A fine variety for damp locations, bearing sweet-scented flowers of pure white in June.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	\$33 00
2 to 3 ft.	4 00	37 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	42 00

Sweet Azalea (*A. arborescens*). An Azalea of bushy, tree-like habit, although rarely exceeding 6 feet. It bears white, fragrant flowers in June.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	35 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	43 00

Torch Azalea (*A. kaempferi*). A very showy variety, with salmon-pink and scarlet flowers in late May. The foliage is very brilliant in autumn.

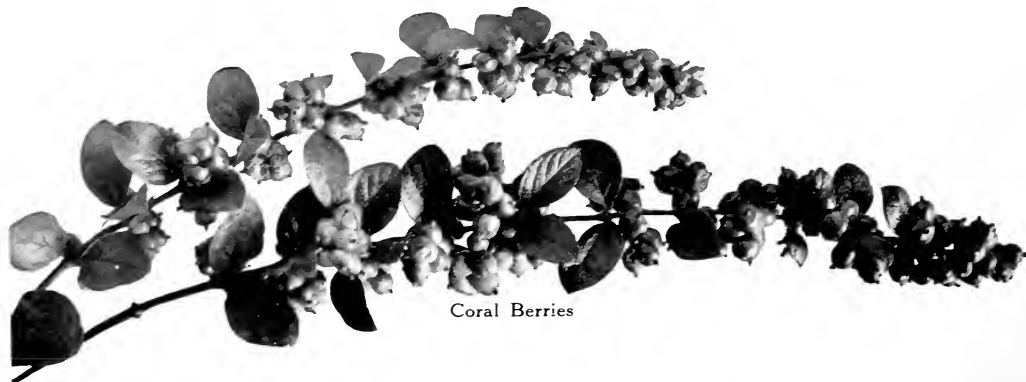
	Each	10
15 to 18 in.	\$3 00	\$27 00
18 to 24 in.	3 50	33 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 50	42 00

BARBERRY Japanese (*Berberis thunbergii*).

A dense, thorny bush of interesting, fountain-like habit, with fine leaves and clusters of brilliant red berries in autumn. Much used for hedges planted very close together. It can be kept low and very compact by repeated trimming.

	Each	35
15 to 18 in.	\$0 35	
18 to 24 in.		60
2 to 3 ft.		75

Red-leaf Japanese Barberry (*B. thunbergii atropurpurea*). An improved type of the foregoing, with brilliant, purple-red leaves. It needs to be planted in full sunlight for best effect. One of the showiest new shrubs, and becoming widely popular for specimen or formal use. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



Coral Berries



Lemoine's Deutzia

BAYBERRY (*Myrica carolinensis*). A very handsome seaside shrub, thriving well in very sterile places. The foliage is gray-green. Attractive in winter when covered with its clusters of gray-white fruits which hang on until spring. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.50 for 10.

BUTTERFLY BUSH (*Buddleia variabilis*). A very vigorous, picturesque plant with large, gray-green leaves and long spikes of lilac-purple flowers with bright orange centers. It frequently freezes to the ground in winter, but renews itself from the roots and blooms the same season. Very decorative when mixed among other shrubbery. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

CHOKEBERRY Black (*Aronia melanocarpa*). A low, bushy shrub from 4 to 6 feet high, bearing clusters of white flowers, followed by shining black fruits which are very attractive to birds.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.	90	8 00

Red Chokeberry (*A. arbutifolia*). Somewhat taller than the foregoing, with white or pinkish flowers and pear-shaped blue-red fruits. Foliage turns brilliant red in the autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00

CORAL BERRY (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). A graceful plant with very delicately beautiful foliage and small, dark red berries which the birds enjoy. Excellent on steep slopes. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

DEUTZIA Lemoine's (*Deutzia lemoinei*). A pretty dwarf shrub completely covered with a mass of white flowers in May and June. Very graceful and suitable for the front of a shrubbery border.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00

Pride of Rochester Deutzia (*D. scabra, Pride of Rochester*). A vigorous, shrubby plant with double white flowers, tinged with pink on the outside. Blooms later than most others.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

Slender Deutzia (*D. gracilis*). A low, bushy plant with arching branches, covered with white flowers early in the season, before any other Deutzia is in bloom. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 for 10.

Waterer Deutzia (*D. scabra watereri*). A tall, many-branched shrub with small flowers tinted pink on the outside.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 00
4 to 5 ft.	90	8 00



Slender Deutzia



Gorgeous



Gruss an Teplitz



Francis Scott Key



Mrs. Aaron Ward

Selected Roses for the Garden



HERE are literally thousands of kinds of Roses. To select from an extensive list of them is almost an impossible task, and usually results in a ragged, heterogeneous collection that lacks uniformity in growth and bloom. It is much better to confine the selection of Roses to a limited number of proved merit, unless the purchaser is already a Rose-fancier and eager to enlarge his collection.

The varieties selected below have been chosen for their established good qualities. Most of them are old, tried and true varieties which can be depended upon to perform actively and agreeably in the average garden. A few of the better new ones are included for variety's sake.

Roses like rich soil—heavy loam is best—but they are surprisingly indifferent to soil if other conditions are to their liking. Give them a little shelter from prevailing winds, either by walls, buildings, or nearby shrubbery, and be sure the soil is drained well in order that stagnant moisture may not collect about them. Plenty of water is essential, and if it is not provided by rain, it must be put on with the hose or watering-can. A little shade in the morning and at midday is helpful in hot weather, but it should not be too dense because Roses are sun-loving plants.

Do not plant the Roses too deep; if the bud, i.e., the junction of the root and top, is just under the soil, it is about right. The Hybrid Teas and Polyanthas may be planted quite close together—15 to 18 inches is plenty; Hybrid Perpetuals need 2 to 3 feet; Hybrid Rugosas, 6 feet or more.

The abbreviations after the names indicate the classes to which the Roses belong, as follows:

AB., Austrian Brier.
C., China.
HP., Hybrid Perpetual.

DPol., Dwarf Polyantha.
HRug., Hybrid Rugosa.
HT., Hybrid Tea.



Columbia



Mme. Edouard Herriot



Radiance

We offer only 2-year, No. 1, field-grown plants. Price \$1 each; \$9 for 10 of one kind

Baby Dorothy. DPol. A charming little bush with clusters of light shell-pink flowers produced abundantly all season.

Cecile Brunner. DPol. The flowers are tiny, perfectly formed, delicately tinted pink and ivory-yellow. Vigorous but dwarf.

Columbia. HT. Massive flowers of wonderful texture and brilliant pink color. Almost thornless and ideal for cutting.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. HRug. A very strong bush 10 feet or more high and as much through. The flowers are beautiful light shell-pink.

F. J. Grootendorst. HRug. A vigorous bush, 4 to 6 feet tall, fine for hedges. Flowers small, fringed, bright red, in clusters.

Francis Scott Key. HT. Perfectly formed, brilliant red flowers of largest size, and very liberally produced. Best in autumn.

Frau Karl Druschki. HP. Dazzling, snow-white flowers of giant size and perfect form, produced all season. Very vigorous plant.

General Jacqueminot. HP. Bright red, double flowers of splendid form. An old favorite which should be in every garden.

General MacArthur. HT. Lovely, long black-scarlet buds and brilliant crimson flowers. One of the most popular red sorts.



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Gorgeous. HT. Low, spreading plant, producing quantities of large, vivid orange-salmon and pink flowers. Valued for its color.

Gruss an Teplitz. C. A tall bush, 4 to 5 feet high, producing nodding blackish scarlet, very fragrant flowers all season.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. HT. A lovely, double white Rose with a delicately lemon-tinted center. A small grower.

Killarney Queen. HT. Large, ruffled flowers of brilliant rose-pink, very freely produced. The buds are extraordinarily fine.

Los Angeles. HT. Perfectly shaped buds and flowers of glittering flame-pink and gold, very highly perfumed.

Mme. Caroline Testout. HT. One of the most popular and trustworthy Roses. Bright pink, satiny flowers of excellent size and form.

Mme. Edouard Herriot. HT. Intense copper-red buds and brilliant orange-pink flowers with terra-cotta and scarlet shading. Very striking.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. HT. Charming little flowers of golden buff and cream, fading white and pale pink as they open. One of the finest.

Mrs. John Laing. HP. Grows 4 feet or more tall and blooms all the time. Soft, rose-pink, cupped, very fragrant flowers. Delightful.

Mrs. R. G. Sharman-Crawford. HP. Erect bushes 4 to 5 feet high with double, pale-pink flowers with silvery tones. Very charming.

Ophelia. HT. Very lovely buds and open flowers of pale ivory-white lightly tinted pale pink and golden yellow.

Paul Neyron. HP. Bushy plants 2 feet high, with gigantic flowers of informal shape, dark rose-pink and very fragrant. Blooms most of the season.

Persian Yellow. AB. A tall shrub, blooming only in early summer. The flowers are rich golden yellow, rather small, and lavishly produced.

Radiance. HT. The most useful of all Roses. Large bright pink flowers produced without stopping from early summer until frost.

Red Radiance. HT. Like Radiance in all respects except color, which is light carmine-red. One of the most popular varieties.

Sunburst. HT. Long, pointed, orange-yellow buds and light creamy yellow flowers of lovely shape. The plant is not very large.

Ulrich Brunner. HP. Vigorous bushes 4 to 5 feet high that bloom in early summer. Flowers light red, large, and freely produced.



Mme. Caroline Testout



Los Angeles



Killarney Queen



Flowers of Red-twig Dogwood

DOGWOOD *Golden-twig* (*Cornus stolonifera flaviramea*). A strong, branching shrub with rich green leaves and inconspicuous white flowers. Especially valued for its bright yellow twigs in winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	75	6 00

Gray Dogwood (*C. paniculata*). A still more vigorous shrub of similar type to above. It bears large clusters of white flowers in June, followed by bright fruits which attract many birds.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	90	8 00

Red-twig (Tatarian) Dogwood (*C. alba*). A very large shrub or small tree, with handsome foliage. Flowers yellowish white, but relatively unattractive. Fruit bluish white, and much enjoyed by the birds. Especially desirable in winter for the bright, blood-red color of its young branches.



Forsythia

Prices of Red-twig Dogwood

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00
5 to 6 ft.....	90	8 00

ELDER *American* (*Sambucus canadensis*). A useful shrub for planting in waste places, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large, bold leaves and very broad clusters of exquisitely beautiful, creamy white flowers followed by edible, black-purple fruit which is frequently used for culinary purposes.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	90	8 00

EUONYMUS *Winged* (*Euonymus alatus*). An almost evergreen shrub, with very glossy leaves and curious flanges of corky wings on the branches. Turns brilliant red in the autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
4 to 5 ft.....	3 50	33 00

Winterberry Euonymus (*E. bunganus*). A 12-foot shrub of slender habit, with bright pink fruits tipped with orange.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	8 00

FORSYTHIA *Border* (*Forsythia intermedia*). A vigorous, fountain-like bush, covered with myriads of bright yellow, bell-like flowers in late March and early April. One of the most decorative shrubs in this list, and especially handsome when used as a specimen or as an accent in the border. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Drooping Forsythia (*F. suspensa*). A taller-growing variety than above, with somewhat pendant branches and golden yellow flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Fortune Forsythia (*F. suspensa fortunei*). A more rigid form of the preceding. Blooms very freely.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 00



Common Lilac

HONEYSUCKLE *Manchurian* (*Lonicera ruprechtiana*). A tall, arching shrub, reaching 12 feet, with grayish green leaves, yellow and white flowers in May and June, followed by red berries. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

Pink Bride Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica rosea*). An old-fashioned bush Honeysuckle with bright pink flowers followed by brilliant red berries. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.00 for 10.

White Tartarian Honeysuckle (*L. tatarica alba*). A white-flowering form of the preceding. Is especially useful in large masses. 3 to 4 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

HYDRANGEA *Great* (*Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*).

A very large shrub or small tree, bearing enormous heads of white flowers in late summer, which become pink with age. One of the most popular plants in existence, and very widely planted.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	12 00

Snowhill Hydrangea (*H. arborescens grandiflora*). A lower-growing, more shrubby type than above, with heads of flowers almost as large and equally showy. It does exceedingly well in almost dense shade. Blooms in July and August.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	90	7 50

Tree Hydrangea (*H. paniculata grandiflora*). A Great Hydrangea grown by training it into a tree shape. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 for 10.

LILAC *Common* (*Syringa vulgaris*). A very well-known, pale purple, fragrant shrub that needs no description.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$8 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00
4 to 5 ft., heavy.	2 50	20 00

Common White Lilac (*S. vulgaris alba*). The old favorite white Lilac. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$10.00 for 10.

Himalayan Lilac (*S. emodi*). A later-flowering and rather coarser variety than above, with pink and lavender flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10.

French Hybrid Lilacs. Greatly improved varieties of the Common Lilac, and so free-flowering that many of them bloom when they are quite small. Not nearly so well known as they ought to be.



Great Hydrangea



Sweet Mock Orange

HYBRID LILACS, continued

- Alphonse Lavallee. Double. Flowers pale lavender. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Bleuatre. Single. Pure dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each.
Charles Baltet. Single. Blue-purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Charles X. Single. Large, reddish purple flowers. Free blooming. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Condorcet. Double. Pale blue flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.



Virgin Mock Orange

HYBRID LILACS, continued

- Congo. Single. Dark purple-red flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Dr. Maillot. Double. Pale blue and lavender flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Frau Bertha Dammann. Single. A very beautiful white variety. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Jean Bart. Double. Bright, reddish purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
Michel Buchner. Double. Pink or pale lilac flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
President Carnot. Double. Light pink buds, opening to pale blue flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	14 00

Rubra de Marly. Single. Rosy purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$11.00 for 10.
William Robinson. Double. Large flowers, red on the outside and blue and lavender on the inside.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	

MOCK ORANGE Sweet (*Philadelphus coronarius*) Fragrant, white flowers in large sprays. Too well known to need further description.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00

Golden Mock Orange (*P. coronarius aureus*). A form of the preceding with bright yellow leaves. Pretty when mixed among other shrubs. It does not bloom so freely as the old Sweet Mock Orange. 18 to 24 in., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10.

Virginal Mock Orange (*P. Virginal*). This greatly improved variety has more double flowers than the preceding, produced profusely in June and occasionally thereafter until frost.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	10 00

PEARL BUSH (*Exochorda grandiflora*). A large, tree-like shrub with gray-green leaves and pretty white flowers 2 inches or more across in May and June. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

PRIVET California (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*). The common, almost evergreen, hedge-plant which is so widely used. As a single specimen it makes a very attractive bush.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0 20	\$1 50	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	1 80	12 00

Ibolum Privet (*L. ibolum*). A hybrid of *L. ovalifolium* and *L. ibota*. Quite as beautiful as the California Privet, and much hardier. A common hedge plant. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.00 for 10.

Ibota Privet (*L. ibota*). Bushy, very hardy type with dull green leaves. A useful hedge in severe climates.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$27 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00	36 00

Regel Privet (*L. ibota regelianum*). Dwarf variety of the preceding which makes a thick, bushy hedge.

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$0 60	\$5 00	\$36 00
2 to 3 ft.	75	6 00	40 00

QUINCE Flowering (*Cydonia japonica*). A spreading spiny bush with intensely orange-scarlet flowers in April and May, occasionally followed by curious fruits.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00

ROSE Hugonis (*Rosa bugonis*). This very attractive, arching shrub is covered early in the spring with large, pale yellow flowers, followed by dark wine-red fruits. It becomes very large and showy when established, and never fails to produce its very welcome flowers early in spring. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10.



California Privet

Japanese Rose (*R. multiflora japonica*). Strong, arching shrub, and very thorny. Flowers in large clusters resembling blackberry blossoms, followed by bright red fruits that stay on all winter.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 00

Prairie Rose (*R. setigera*). A vigorous climbing, arching variety with blackberry-like leaves and large, pale pink flowers in July and August. It looks best when allowed to scramble at will.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 00



Wichurian Rose on stone wall. See page 24



White Rugosa Roses

Rugosa Rose (*R. rugosa*). Vigorous, spiny shrubs with large, rough foliage and broad, silky flowers of pale crimson, borne almost without ceasing from early spring until winter. Fruits large and bright red. 18 to 24 in., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

White Rugosa Rose (*R. rugosa alba*). Like the foregoing except that the flowers are pure white. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



Common Snowberry

Swamp Rose (*R. palustris*). An erect, slender, branching shrub with single bright pink flowers in loose clusters. Bright red fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

Wichurian Rose (*R. wichuraiana*). This extremely vigorous creeping variety has brilliant, glossy green foliage and large clusters of semi-double white flowers, followed by red berries.

	Each	10
2-yr. plants.....	\$0 60	\$5 00
3-yr. plants.....	75	6 00

SHADBLOW (*Amelanchier canadensis*). A very vigorous shrub or small tree with white, lacy flowers in great profusion early in the spring. The fruit is purple. Especially adapted for planting at the edge of woodlands or on banks.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 00
3 to 4 ft.....	90	8 00

SIBERIAN PEA TREE (*Caragana arborescens*). A compact shrub of erect growth, covered with small, yellow, pea-like flowers in June. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

SILVER BELL Great (*Halesia tetraptera*). A very large shrub or small tree, covered with white, ball-shaped flowers in May.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$1 50	\$12 50
5 to 6 ft.....	2 00	15 00

SMOKE TREE Common (*Rhus cotinus*). A small tree, covered with thread-like, grayish purple flowers in June and July. Very attractive for its misty, delicate appearance when in flower. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10.

SNOWBERRY Common (*Symphoricarpos racemosus*). A very handsome and graceful plant which spreads rapidly to form a large bush. It has pink flowers early in the season, followed by pearly white fruits in the autumn. 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

SNOWBALL Common (*Viburnum opulus sterile*). A large shrub covered with round balls of white flowers in late May.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 85	\$7 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00

Japanese Snowball (*V. tomentosum plicatum*). Much like the foregoing except that the foliage is very much ribbed and pleated. Blooms a little later. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 for 10.

SPIREA Anthony Waterer (*Spiraea bumalda*, Anthony Waterer). Low, dense bush, covered in late summer with bright rose-pink flowers in dense heads. Very useful for foundation plantings or for landscape effect in broad masses.

	Each	10
18 to 24 in.	\$0 75	\$6 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 00	9 00

Fræbel Spirea (*S. fræbeli*). Much like Anthony Waterer Spirea, but more vigorous and hardier in severe climates. Can be used as a hedge. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

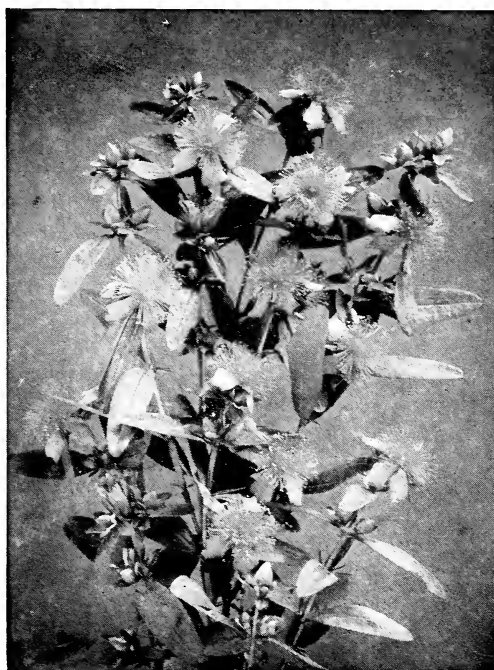
Van Houtte Spirea (*S. vanhouttei*). A very well-known, graceful shrub, completely buried in clusters of small white flowers in late May. Often used for hedges, but it should not be trimmed when used for that purpose.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 65	\$5 50
3 to 4 ft.	90	8 00

White Japanese Spirea (*S. japonica ovalifolia*). This dense many-stemmed bush is covered with small white flowers in broad heads in July. Excellent for a closely planted hedge. 18 to 24 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

ST. JOHN'S-WORT Golden (*Hypericum aureum*). A vigorous, rounded shrub, with small, glossy foliage and large, shining, golden yellow flowers in July and August.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00



St. John's-Wort

SWEET SHRUB Common (*Calycanthus floridus*). Broad, picturesque bush, bearing dark purple-brown star-like flowers early in the season. Their rich, spicy fragrance gives them the common name of Strawberry Shrub. It does well in half shade and is one of the choicest of the really old-fashioned shrubs.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00



Van Houtte Spirea

Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*)

VIBURNUM or Arrow-wood (*Viburnum dentatum*). A strong, tree-like shrub of bushy habit, with large clusters of white flowers in June, followed by bluish black fruit. The foliage is heavy, glossy and particularly attractive until late in the autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 90 cts. each, \$8.00 for 10.

Cranberry Bush (*V. americanum*). Large shrub with maple-like foliage and broad clusters of white flowers in May and June. Scarlet fruits in large clusters endure throughout the winter. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Nannyberry (*V. lentago*). A large, tree-like shrub with slender branches, white flowers, and blue-black fruits.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 85	\$7 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00

Wayfaring Tree (*V. lantana*). A big bush, up to 18 feet, of open habit, with leathery leaves, white flowers and red fruit, changing to black. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

WEIGELA *Eva Rathke* (*Weigela, Eva Rathke*).

A very showy, rounded bush, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, covered with dark red, trumpet-like flowers among abundant foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00

Snow Weigela (*W. candida*). A more vigorous form, with white, trumpet-like flowers in early summer.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 70	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	90	8 00

Pink Weigela (*W. rosea*). An old-fashioned shrub similar to the foregoing, with pink flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50

Variegated Weigela (*W. rosea variegata*). A form of Pink Weigela, with dark green leaves edged with white. 18 to 24 in., 70 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

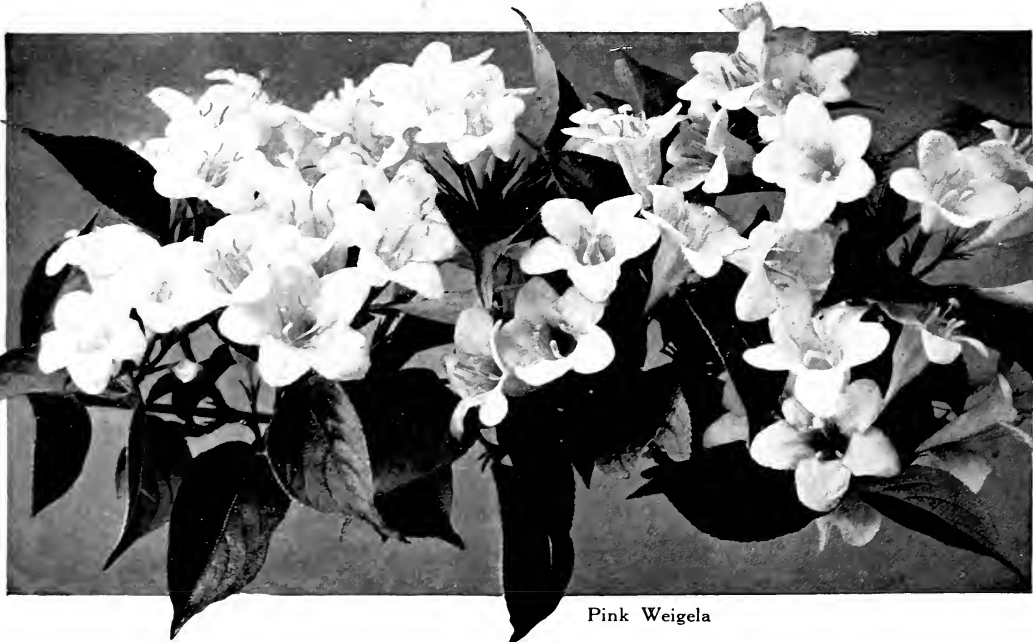
WINTERBERRY *Common* (*Ilex verticillata*).

A vigorous, bushy shrub with small, dark green foliage and bright scarlet berries which hang on almost all winter. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

WITCH-HAZEL *Common* (*Hamamelis virginiana*).

A large shrub or small tree of loose, open habit. Most attractive for its dull yellow, fringed flowers which are borne on the bare branches late in November.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	90	8 00



Pink Weigela

Climbing Roses

This section embraces Roses which are easiest of all to manage. They are strong growers which can be left to themselves and will quickly cover a wall, arch, or arbor. In small gardens it may be necessary to take out the old wood occasionally to keep them within bounds. They are quite hardy and bloom profusely in June or July, covering themselves with flowers as no other plant can do. Fine for arbors, pergolas, fences, walls, and trellises. Attain great height if allowed to climb at will.

HM., Hybrid Multiflora.

HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana.

2-year-field-grown plants, 75 cts. each; \$6 for 10 of one kind

American Pillar. HW. A very vigorous grower, with glossy green leaves and enormous heads of large, single, brilliant pink flowers with white centers and glossy stamens. One of the finest and most popular varieties.

Crimson Rambler. HM. This stout, stocky variety attains great proportions with age and covers itself with large clusters of brilliant scarlet, double flowers. Unsurpassed in brilliance by any other variety. It is best used for shrubbery planting or as a specimen in the open, away from hot walls.

Dorothy Perkins. HW. An extremely vigorous type, with long, slender branches which may be trained over archways, arbors, or pillars. The bright shell-pink flowers are borne in large clusters that hang gracefully over the plant. A very popular and widely planted sort.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. HW. A stout, thorny climber with handsome foliage and very large, beautiful flowers of pale pink, suitable for cutting. Literally thousands of flowers with long stems can be cut from a single plant when it is in full bloom. Widely planted and universally admired.

Gardenia. HW. A rampant-growing climber with especially handsome foliage tinted with bronze. The flower-buds are bright golden yellow and open to soft creamy yellow flowers much larger than the average. One of the best of the so-called yellow climbers.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. HW. Moderately growing pillar Rose rarely getting more than 8 feet high. Flowers large, brilliant scarlet, and borne in small clusters. While comparatively new it is extremely popular and very largely planted everywhere.

Purity. HW. A strong-growing Rose with excellent foliage. The flowers are quite large, cup-shaped, and pure white. The hardiest, large-flowering, white climber.

Silver Moon. HW. Extremely strong-growing, with very large, glossy foliage. The flowers are broad, almost single, pure white, with enormous yellow centers.

Tausendschon. HM. A moderately vigorous sort with almost thornless stems, covered with large clusters of ruffled flowers varying from cream-white to bright pink.

White Dorothy. HW. Much like Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are white. If anything, it is a stronger, more rampant grower.

White Rambler. HM. A stiff, somewhat rigid grower, with large clusters of ruffled white flowers with yellow centers.

Yellow Rambler. HM. Similar to the preceding, but the flowers are yellow in the bud, paling to creamy white as they open.



Dorothy Perkins Roses



English Ivy over gateway

Vines

THESE are exceedingly useful plants, valuable for covering walls, especially on unattractive adjoining buildings, and frequently of service in screening out undesirable views when trained on wire trellises or lattices. A good many of them are very attractive when allowed to cover dead trees or rock-piles, and almost all of them make attractive nooks and corners, sheltered from the summer sun.

AKEBIA Five-leaf (*Akebia quinata*). Slender, vigorous vine with large, divided leaves. Flowers are rosy purple, followed by purple fruit.

	Each	19
2-yr. plants.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
3-yr. plants.....	85	7 50

BITTERSWEET American (*Celastrus scandens*). A very vigorous vine of little use for shade, but extremely decorative in late autumn after the bright yellow leaves have fallen because of its clusters of brilliant orange-red fruits.

	Each	10
3-yr. plants.....	\$0 60	\$5 50
4-yr. plants.....	75	7 00

CLEMATIS Sweet Autumn (*Clematis paniculata*). A very vigorous vine which quickly covers a large space and becomes a cloudy mass of starry flowers late in the summer. Especially useful for arbors and summer houses or any purpose where a slender graceful vine of an artistic rustic appearance is desired.

	Each
2-yr. plants.....	\$0 60
3-yr. plants.....	75

Large-flowering Hybrid Clematis
2-year pot-grown plants, \$1.50 each; \$12.50 for 10 of one kind

Henryi. Very large flowers of creamy white. The plant is slender.

Jackmani. Similar habit but bright purple flowers.

Mme. Baron Veillard. Large, soft pink flowers.

Ramona. Delicate light pink flowers.

CREEPER Engelmann (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia engelmanni*). A type of Virginia Creeper which turns bright red in autumn

3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each,	\$4.00 for 10.
-----------------------------	----------------

Japanese Creeper or Boston Ivy (*A. tricuspidata*). A most useful vine for covering brick, stone, or stucco walls, forming a close mat which clings tenaciously. Quick-growing and exceedingly handsome.

	Each	10
2-yr. plants.....	\$0 75	\$7 00
3-yr. plants.....	85	8 00

Virginia Creeper or Woodbine (*A. quinquefolia*). A native vine of great beauty. The leaves are large, divided into five leaflets. Clings vigorously to poles, wires, and walls, and attains great height.

3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each,	\$4.00 for 10.
-----------------------------	----------------

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*). Vigorous, very large leaf, making rapid growth. Curious purple-brown flowers. Each

2-yr. plants.....	\$1 25
3-yr. plants.....	1 50
4-yr. plants.....	2 00

HONEYSUCKLE Hall's (*Lonicera japonica balliana*). A vigorous vine, either trailing or erect, with dark green, almost evergreen foliage and white, exceedingly fragrant flowers which turn yellow with age. 3-yr. plants, 60 cts. each.

Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. sempervirens*). A small, slender vine, covered with deep crimson, trumpet-shaped flowers from June to November, followed by scarlet berries. 3-yr. plants, 60 cts. each.

IVY English (*Hedera helix*). The famous evergreen vine of old gardens in Europe. Leaves distinct in shape and unequalled in beauty by any other vine. Shelter a little in severe climates. 18-in. tops, 75 cts. each, \$7.00 for 10.

Baltic Ivy (*H. helix baltica*). A small-leaved variety of the preceding, much harder than the original English Ivy. 18-in. tops, 85c. each, \$7.50 for 10.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium chinense*). A vigorous, shrub-like vine with long, drooping sprays of bright purple, star-shaped flowers. Each

2-yr. plants.....	\$0 50
3-yr. plants.....	60

TRUMPET VINE (*Bignonia radicans*). A very stout, strong climber with bold foliage and gorgeous trumpet-shaped flowers of brilliant orange. 3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each.

WISTERIA Chinese (*Wisteria sinensis*). A quick-growing, lofty vine with long, pendent clusters of fragrant, purplish pea-shaped flowers in May. Most desirable. Each

3-yr. plants.....	\$0 75
4-yr. plants.....	1 00

White Chinese Wisteria (*W. sinensis alba*). Like the preceding, except that the flowers are white. Each 10

3-yr. plants.....	\$0 80	\$8 00
4-yr. plants.....	1 00	9 00

Long-cluster Wisteria (*W. multijuga*). Like the preceding, except for the extreme length of the clusters of violet-blue flowers. 3-yr. plants, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 for 10.

Silky Wisteria (*W. venusta*). Of the same general type, except that the flowers are white and much larger. 3-yr. plants, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 for 10.

WINTER CREEPER (*Euonymus radicans*). A very hardy useful evergreen vine with small, oval leaves. 3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Baby Winter Creeper (*E. radicans minimus*). Very slender vine, with small leaves. 3-yr. plants, 60 cts. each, \$5.00 for 10.

Big-leaf Winter Creeper (*E. radicans vegetus*). Similar to above, with large, round leaves. 3-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.00 for 10.

Glossy Winter Creeper (*E. radicans carrierei*). The strongest of these everblooming climbers. Leaves are glossy and nearly 2 inches long. 3-yr. plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.00 for 10.

Silver-edge Winter Creeper (*E. radicans argenteo-marginatus*). A type of the foregoing with silvery edged leaves. 3-yr. plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Chinese Wisteria growing on iron fence



Hedge of Amur Privet

Plants for Special Uses

Protective Hedges

BARBERRY Japanese. See page 16. Makes a neat and impenetrable hedge, and if left unpruned assumes a graceful form and will attain 6 feet in height and diameter. By trimming, it can be kept compact and low.

	Each
16 to 18 in.	\$0 35
18 to 24 in.	60
2 to 3 ft.	75

MAPLE Amur Beech. A fine, bushy, tall hedge. See page 7.

	10	100
5 to 6 ft.	\$18 00	\$160 00
6 to 8 ft.	22 00	200 00

PRIVET Amur River. A tall, stout hedge plant that shears perfectly. Plant 1 foot apart.

	Each
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 25
2 to 3 ft.	30
3 to 4 ft.	40

California Privet. Neat and almost evergreen. See page 23.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$1 50	\$10 00
2 to 3 ft.	1 80	12 00

Ibota Privet. Very hardy. Makes a broad, thick hedge. See page 23.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$4 00	\$27 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	36 00

Isolium Privet. Intermediate in habit between the California and Ibota Privets. See page 23.

2 to 3 ft., \$4.00 for 10.	
----------------------------	--

Regel Privet. A low, broad, hardy hedge. See page 23.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$5 00	\$36 00
2 to 3 ft.	6 00	40 00

Flowering or Ornamental Hedges

QUINCE Flowering. See page 23. This makes a thick, thorny hedge, covered with brilliant flowers in early spring.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$6 50	\$60 00
2 to 3 ft.	9 00	80 00

SPIREA Anthony Waterer. See page 25. A low, bushy hedge of most attractive form. Blooms in midsummer.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$6 00	\$55 00
2 to 3 ft.	9 00	80 00

Frœbel's Spirea. See page 25. Similar to the above but a little hardier and coarser. 2 to 3 ft., \$7.50 for 10, \$70.00 per 100.

Van Houtte's Spirea. See page 25. Very graceful and ornamental. Garlands of white flowers in May.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$5 50	\$50 00
3 to 4 ft.	8 00	75 00

White Japanese Spirea. See page 25. A denser hedge and blooms in July. 18 to 24 in., \$6.50 for 10, \$60.00 per 100.

Other good flowering hedges can be made from the various Thorn Trees (*Crataegus*), which see on page 6; *Rosa rugosa*, page 24; the various Climbing Roses on page 27; *Hydrangea Peegee* (*H. paniculata grandiflora*), page 21; and for very large borders, Lilacs or Mock Oranges are very effective.

Evergreen Hedges

ARBORVITÆ American. See page 10. This makes a wonderful dense hedge, slow growing and beautiful all season.

	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$27 50	\$260 00
3 to 4 ft.	35 00	320 00

Ware's Arborvitæ. See page 11.

	10	100
18 to 24 in.	\$27 00	\$260 00
2 to 2½ ft.	33 00	300 00
2½ to 3 ft.	42 00	390 00

HEMLOCK Canadian. See page 11. The most beautiful evergreen. It can be sheared as dense and as close as privet.

	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$22 00	\$190 00
1½ to 2 ft.	27 00	260 00

Large-growing evergreens, such as the Norway Spruce (page 13), make fine tall borders or wind-breaks, but almost all evergreens are adaptable.

Rose Hedges

In addition to the large-growing Roses mentioned under Flowering Hedges above, there are fine, low-growing, everblooming types which are very charming when planted close together to make a low edging to the rose-garden, or to plant thickly in front of a shrubbery border. They are not tall or vigorous enough to make a protective boundary, and are purely ornamental.

Baby Rambler. Red.

Cecile Brunner. Pearl-pink.

Erna Teschendorff. Bright red.

Jessie. Glowing red, with lighter eye.

Mrs. W. H. Cutbush. Light pink.

Good 2-year plants, \$9.00 for 10, \$80.00 per 100

For Planting Steep Slopes or Embankments

SHRUBS

Almost all the shrubs are good for this purpose, but the best are those which make dense, arching masses and have strong fibrous root systems which hold the soil in place. The following two shrubs are excellent for this purpose.

Coral Berry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*). See page 17.

Drooping Forsythia (*Forsythia suspensa*). See page 20.

VINES

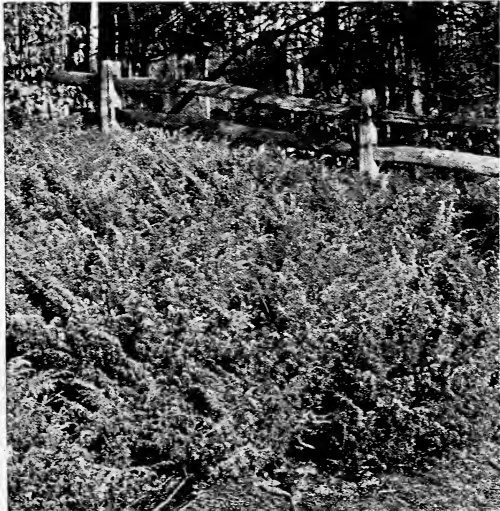
Of vines, we find that the low-growing climbing Roses, such as the following, are excellent, especially for very steep slopes. Their habit of rooting all along the canes enables them to make a dense mat which holds back the soil.

Rosa wichuraiana. See page 24.

Dorothy Perkins. See page 27.

Other vines which we have found extremely useful are:

American Bittersweet (*Celastrus scandens*). See page 28.



Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*). See page 11



Japanese Spurge

VINES, continued

Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica balliana*). See page 29.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). See page 28.

EVERGREENS

Among evergreens, few are adapted to the steepest slopes, but on gentle embankments the following are excellent:

Common Spreading Juniper (*Juniperus communis depressa*). See page 11.

Pfitzer Juniper (*J. chinensis pfitzeriana*). See page 11.

Savin Juniper (*J. sabina*). See page 11.

Tamarix Savin Juniper (*J. sabina tamariscifolia*). See page 12.

Mugho Pine (*Pinus montana mugbus*). See page 12.

Dwarf Japanese Yew (*Taxus cuspidata nana*). See page 13.

Spreading Japanese Yew (*T. cuspidata*). See page 13.

Ground Covers for Shady Places

SPURGE Japanese (*Pachysandra terminalis*).

A low, evergreen, leafy plant which forms a thick carpet about 10 inches high. Plant them close together. They grow best when the leaves from adjacent plants touch each other.

	10	100
2-yr. plants.....	\$1 80	\$14 00
3-yr. plants.....	2 00	16 00

PERIWINKLE (*Vinca minor*). The common Trailing Myrtle. The glossy, dark evergreen leaves and shining violet blossoms are very attractive. 2-yr. plants, \$2.00 for 10, \$15.00 per 100.

Fruits for the Home-Garden

A few fruit trees can be grown in the garden of every suburban or country place. Sour Cherries, Peaches, and Plums make small, graceful trees which yield quantities of delicious fruit. These can be grown where there is not room for the standard Apples and Pears. Combined with their beauty of bloom, equal to any of the much-prized Ornamental trees, is the really practical value of desserts, pies, jellies, and winter preserves produced of a quality superior to the same products from market fruit.

Once planted, they require but little care. An occasional spraying and fertilization and a little attention to keeping them in convenient and symmetrical shape by light pruning, and the fruit trees increase in value and usefulness year by year.

All trees, except Peaches, 4 to 6 ft., 1 to 1½-in. cal., \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per doz., \$130.00 per 100. Fruit trees in quantities of 100 or more, write for special prices

Standard Apples

Bearing-size Apple trees, \$10.00 each

SUMMER VARIETIES

Sweet Bough. Large; yellow; very sweet.
Red Astrachan. Red; tart and juicy.

FALL VARIETIES

Fall Pippin. Yellow; large; delicious.
Gravenstein. Yellow striped with red; fine flavor.
Maiden Blush. Yellow, red cheek. Good cooking Apple.

WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Large; deep red. Very good winter Apple.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow; large fruit.
Delicious. Red, with fine yellow stripes; very juicy.
Wealthy. Deep red, very popular and good.
Winesap. Deep red; medium size; keeps well. A well-known variety.

Apricots

Alexander. The best variety for New England.

Crab-Apples

Transcendent. Large; yellow and red. Very ornamental both in fruit and flower.

We have in stock a number of large fruit trees, 6 to 7 years old, prices of which will be furnished on application.



J. H. Hale Peach

Cherries

Early Richmond. The standard sour variety for preserving and cooking.

Black Tartarian. A sweet, large, dark red, fine-flavored Cherry that is excellent for eating out of hand.

Gov. Wood. Sweet; large; white shaded red.

Napoleon. Large, sweet, pale yellow and red fruits.

Peaches

4 to 6 ft., ⅝ to ¾-in. cal., 75 cts. each, \$7.00 per doz., \$50.00 per 100

EARLY VARIETIES

Greensboro. White flesh; red cheek; consistent bearer.

Early Crawford. Yellow. An old-time favorite of highest quality.

MIDSEASON VARIETIES

Elberta. Yellow with red cheek, the most popular for preserving.

J. H. Hale. Yellow, fine color, excellent flavor.

LATE VARIETIES

Late Crawford. Yellow, one of the best in flavor.
Smock. Large yellow.

Standard Pears

SUMMER VARIETIES

Bartlett. Rich golden yellow Pear, excellent flavor, good for both eating and canning; matures in late August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES

Anjou. Very luscious. A great favorite.

Seckel. One of the very best for home-grounds. Small, round, very sweet fruit.

Kieffer. Golden yellow; very large; good for canning.

WINTER VARIETIES

Lawrence. Yellow fruit of excellent flavor.

Plums

Abundance. Early yellow Plum, good for both cooking and eating.

Burbank. Cherry-red; sweet and rich.

Green Gage. Late; green. A well-known old sort.
Shropshire Damson. Late; deep purple; fine for preserving.

German Prune. Purple; sweet.

Quinces

Champion. Greenish yellow fruit on strong-growing trees.

Dwarf Apples and Pears

In the smallest garden these dwarf trees can be grown. They come into bearing when very young, and, considering their size, they bear extraordinarily large crops of fruit.

Our Dwarf Trees caliper about 1 inch and are 4 to 5 feet high, very vigorous, and ready to get into immediate action. We can furnish the following varieties at \$2.50 each.

DWARF APPLES

Baldwin Red Astrachan
Rhode Island Greening

DWARF PEARS

Bartlett Seckel

Grapes

These delicious fruits can be planted along a fence, or to cover a porch or arbor, if there is no room to grow them properly on a trellis. They require very little work except cutting out useless canes in late winter, and continue to produce quantities of the finest fruit for generations.

2-year Vines, 50 cts. each, \$4.00 per doz., \$35.00 per 100
3-year-old Vines, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per doz., \$75.00 per 100

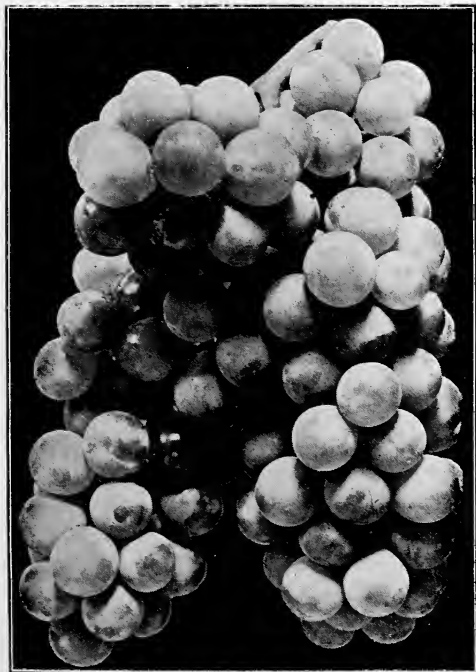
Concord. Blue. Moore's Early. Blue.
Niagara. White. Diamond. White.
Catawba. Red. Delaware. Red.

Blackberries

A fine dessert fruit and for pies and canning.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100

Rathbun. Black.



Diamond Grapes



St. Regis Raspberries

Currants

Indispensable for jellies and preserves.

2-year plants, 75 cts. each, \$8.00 per doz., \$65.00 per 100

Perfection. Red.
Red Cross. Red.

Gooseberries

The real small fruit for jams and pies.

2-year plants, 75 cts. each, \$8.00 per doz., \$65.00 per 100

Houghton. Red.
Downing. Green.

Raspberries

Delicious for dessert and winter use.

15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10.00 per 100

St. Regis. Red, everbearing.
Cumberland. Black.

Strawberries

\$10.00 per 100 for potted plants, and \$7.00 per 100 for runners

The best of all small fruits. Give them plenty of room, rich soil, fertilizer, and water and nothing can surpass them.

The following varieties are all free-bearing, luscious and juicy.

Success. One of the best early varieties.

Marshall. Very meaty, high quality.

William Belt. One of the most popular varieties, very large, highest quality.

Progressive. Everbearing, perfect in form, vigorous grower.

Lupton. One of the most productive late varieties.

Premier. Very early and productive. One of the finest varieties.

Rhubarb

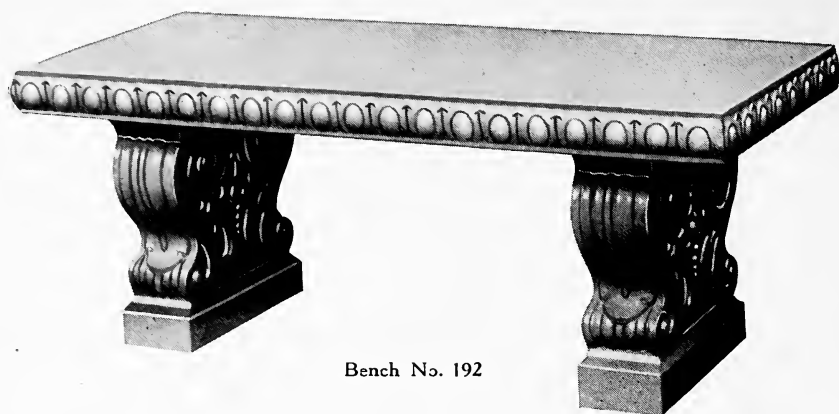
The indispensable spring "Pie Plant."

Large, field-grown clumps, 50 cts. each, \$5.00 per doz. Divisions, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Asparagus

Delicious spring vegetable which needs no advertisement.

Palmetto. 2-year-roots, \$3.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1,000.



Bench No. 192

Garden Lawn Bench Furniture and Its Uses

After the garden has been planned and carefully planted, it may still have that "something lacking" appearance to it. Even skilled landscape architects have come to realize that very often just a simple piece of white garden furniture with a contrast setting of greenery will put a finishing touch to the whole scheme. Too many gardens appear flat—needing something to give them accent and height. This is just what our garden furniture is designed to do besides offering a certain amount of utility.

May we suggest a few of the possibilities for their uses in and about the garden?

Chairs and Benches. At the termination of walks and paths—as a simple resting-place in the perennial garden; under some shade trees where one may seek relief from the hot summer sun; on the terrace; in nooks and corners of the shrub border where one may sit in privacy in the garden.

Trellis. Against the garden wall as a decorative feature; at either side of the house entrance; for the support of climbing and pillar roses on the lawn; to assist in ornamenting otherwise plain, bare outbuildings such as garages.

Arbors. Pergola; to span garden walks; as a terminal feature for paths and walks of the formal garden; to provide a shady seat in the garden where no trees are near. They make fine entrance features to the perennial garden.

Table Sets. For sheltered and private places in the garden where tea or luncheon may be served; on the terrace or in the outdoor living-room; under the pergola or tea-house.

Arbor with Swing Seat No. 110

An exceptionally handsome and comfortable seat of graceful proportions and substantial construction. Useful in the garden or on the lawn. Very strong.

5 feet wide, 2 feet deep.....\$110 00

Freight or Express Collect

Lawn Bench

Exceptionally strong and durable.

No. 545. 3 feet long.....\$9 00

No. 545-A. 4 feet long.....10 00

Express Collect

Single Column Pergola with Lattice No. 45

30 feet long, 9 feet high. Complete.....\$180 00

Middle section only, with gate and pillars.. 76 00

Middle gateway section, without pillars or pergola top..... 52 00

Freight or Express Collect

Rose Arch with Seat No. 32

7 feet high. Seat 4 feet long, 18 in. deep.

As shown.....\$43 00

With back lattice..... 50 00

Freight or Express Collect

Bench No. 192

One of the finest garden benches made. Supports artistically moulded in light gray terra cotta. Limestone top 18 inches by 54 inches, \$49.00.

Express Collect

Rose Arch No. 80

Simple and inexpensive but substantial and attractive.

3 feet wide, 2 feet deep.....\$11 00

4 feet wide, 2 feet deep..... 12 50

5 feet wide, 2 feet deep..... 14 00

Freight or Express Collect

Round Plant Tub

Well made of white pine.

6 inch diameter.....\$0 65

8 inch diameter..... 80

10 inch diameter..... 1 00

12 inch diameter..... 1 50

14 inch diameter..... 2 00

Express Collect

Arbor Seat No. 105

Very decorative and useful for large or small lawn or garden. Covered with vines it provides an unusually attractive "cozy corner."

Width 5 feet, depth 2 feet.....\$56 00

Freight or Express Collect

Square Plant Box

Made of well-seasoned white pine in a workmanlike manner, and painted green. 16 inches square. For evergreens or flowering plants, on porch or steps. \$4.00 each.

Express Collect



Sundial Pedestal

Lattice Fence No. 429

Wood, painted white. Sections 5 feet high, 8 feet long. Price per section, including posts, \$20.80. Gate to match, 3 feet wide, \$12.50.

Express Collect

Lunch Set No. 722

A delightfully comfortable lawn or garden set. Place in the shade of a large tree or in a cosy nook amid evergreen or flowering shrubs. Made of wood, painted white. Different sizes and designs suitable for lawns or breakfast nooks made to order at reasonable prices.

4 feet long, seats 4 feet high.
Complete.....\$50 00
Seats, each.....20 00
Tables, each.....15 00

Express Collect

Gazing Globe Pedestal No. 671

Beautifully made of soft gray terra-cotta. Extremely durable. A delightful garden feature. 47 inches high, \$52.00. Globe extra.

Express Collect

Sundial Pedestal No. 244

Made of finely finished terra-cotta, light gray (on special order, red, pink, buff can be supplied). 37 in. high, \$35.00.

Express Collect

Rose-Arbor No. 10

3 ft. wide, 6½ ft. high, \$10.00.

Express Collect

Bird-Bath No. 518

One of the best low Bird-baths made. 11 in. high, 23 in. diam., \$18.00.

Express Collect

Bird-Bath No. 663

A very charming Bath for any lawn or garden. 22 in. high; top 19½ in. diam.; base 10 in. diam., \$14.00.

Express Collect

Bird-Font No. 650

The delightful simplicity of this tall graceful design is most appealing. 37 in. high; top 24 in. diam., \$38.00.

Express Collect

Garden Seat

Comfort and enjoyment—a very pleasing acquisition to lawn or garden. Strongly made of wood, painted white.

No. 600. 3 ft. wide.....\$10 00
No. 600A. 4 ft. wide.....13 50
No. 600B. 5 ft. wide.....16 00

Express Collect

Our Terra-Cotta Pots and Vases

Give enduring charm to a garden, making it a delight to the eye at all seasons. Indoors they are useful where flowers and plants are pleasing accessories.

Terra cotta means burned clay, a very durable and artistic material. The popular finish is light stony gray. Red, buff, and other colors can be made on order at the same prices.

No. 49. 9½ in. high by 13 in. wide.....\$2 50
No. 51. 11 in. high by 17 in. wide.....6 25
No. 52. 12 in. high by 21 in. wide.....9 50
No. 53. 15 in. high by 24 in. wide.....15 00

Express Collect

Rose Fans Support for Roses

No. 600. 4 ft. high, 2 ft. spread.....\$1 00
No. 600½. 6 ft. high, 3 ft. spread.....1 50
No. 601. 8 ft. high, 4 ft. spread.....2 00

Steel Garden Trowel

Long-handled, made of "True Temper Steel." Very durable. Will last for years. 13½ in. long. 90 cts. each; postage 15 cts.



Terra-Cotta Vase

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CROMWELL, CONN.

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Cromwell, Connecticut**